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REMARKS

Claims 1-28 are currently pending in the present patent application. Reconsideration and allowance of the application is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks. Please note that claims 1, 4-28 were amended for pointing out the essence of the invention.

Claim rejections – 35 USC §102

In paragraph 3 of his report, the Examiner rejected claims 1-3, 7-8, 19, 20 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,651,090 (hereinafter called Itabashi).

The invention of claim 1 is a method of performing an abbreviated point-to-point protocol (PPP) negotiation. The method comprises the steps of pre-storing a first user profile in a first database of a mobile station and in a second database of a packet data service node, the first pre-stored user profile represents *a suggested set of PPP-related parameters*, then initiating the abbreviated PPP negotiation by sending an option identifying the first pre-stored user profile by the mobile station to the packet data service node. The method further comprises the steps of retrieving the first pre-stored user profile by the mobile station and the packet data service node in response to agreement by the mobile station and the packet data service node on the first pre-stored user profile and setting of a state machine of the mobile station and a state machine of the packet data service node in accordance with the first pre-stored user profile.

Itabashi relates to a method for providing personal information of a user to a service provider during an online transaction. Then the user does not need to directly provide its personal information. The personal information is stored in a user's profile database of the server and is one of the following: a user billing information, a user delivery information, a user account information, a user identification information, a user credit history information, and a user online transaction history information. In particular, when the user accesses a service provider device from a terminal device through a server and ultimately the Internet, the service provider device requests the personal information of the user. When the user accesses the server, the personal information is read from user's profile

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database. For doing so, the user operates a user interface on which he presses a YES button to agree that the server can provide on its behalf his or her personal information to the service provider device or the NO button to not agree. Itabashi discloses that call establishment for the user (terminal equipment) is performed by standard operation specified in each communication protocol such as the Point to Point Protocol (PPP).

However, Itabashi does not disclose or teach a method for performing an abbreviated point-to-point protocol (PPP) negotiation. Itabashi merely relates to an online transaction utilizing personal information. Itabashi further relates to PPP connection as a call establishment protocol, but does not teach a user profile representing a suggested set of PPP-related parameters prior to initiating an abbreviated PPP negotiation. The personal information of Itabashi merely relates to a user billing information, a user delivery information, a user account information, a user identification information, a user credit history information, and a user online transaction history information. Therefore, the personal information of Itabashi does not relate to the PPP-related parameters of the claimed invention and cannot be used for an abbreviated PPP negotiation as claimed.

Briefly, since Itabashi does not describe whole or parts of the claimed invention, Itabashi cannot anticipate the invention of claim 1. Claim 19 is a system claim, which comprises similar limitations as described in claim 1. Therefore, claim 19 is believed patentable for the same reasons provided in support of claim 1. Also, it can be appreciated that the claims 2-3, 7-8, 20 and 24, which depend directly or ultimately from claims 1 and 19 while adding further limitations thereto, are believed patentable for the same reasons provided in support of independent claims 1 and 19. For these reasons, Applicants kindly request withdrawal of the rejection.

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**TELEFAX****Claim rejections – 35 USC §103**

In paragraph 5 of his report, the Examiner rejected claims 4, 5, 22 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,651,090 (hereinafter called Itabashi) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,628,671 (hereinafter called Dynarski).

Dynarski relates to a method for providing a PPP connection for a remote client without requiring re-negotiation of Link Control Protocols and Network Control Protocols. The network access server has a PPP session with the remote client go dormant. Therefore, the method does not get rid of the PPP state for the PPP dormant session, but rather switches that PPP state to a new session, such as when the remote client moves into range of a different radio tower and associated base station and initiates a new active PPP session on the interface to the wireless network. More particularly, Dynarski further switches the PPP state from dormant to active by using the information uniquely identifying the device (IMSI/ESN). Afterwards, the PPP state is transferred to the session associated with new call set-up message and in doing this the negotiation of a second PPP session between the device and the network access server may be avoided.

However, Dynarski does not teach a user profile representing a suggested set of PPP-related parameters that is stored in a first database of a mobile station and in a second database of a packet data service node, prior to performing an abbreviated PPP negotiation between the mobile station and the packet data service node, but rather describes sending information, such as the IMSI/ESN number, uniquely identifying the device having a dormant PPP session. Also, Dynarski is directed to a method for switching a PPP state of a dormant PPP session between a mobile communication wireless devices and a network access server (from a first port to a second port) for avoiding the negotiation of link control protocols between the device and the network access server, but not a method for performing an abbreviated PPP negotiation.

Briefly, since Itabashi and Dynarski do not disclose whole or parts of the claimed invention, the combination of Itabashi and Dynarski cannot render obvious the claimed invention. Claims 4, 5, 22 and 23 depend directly or ultimately from claims 1 and 19 while

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adding further limitations are believed patentable for the same reasons provided in support to claims 1 and 19. For these reasons, Applicants kindly request withdrawal of the rejection.

Allowable Subject Matter

In paragraph 6 of his report, the Examiner has indicated that he was willing to allow claims 9-18 and 25-28 if they are rewritten. However, since claims 9-18 and 25-28, which depend directly or ultimately from claims 1 and 19 while adding further limitations thereto, they are believed patentable for the same reasons provided in support of independent claims 1 and 19. Consequently, claims 9-18 and 25-28 do not need to be rewritten.

In view of the abovementioned remarks, Applicants respectfully request favorable action for all pending claims.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants submit that the present patent application is now in condition for favorable action. Should the Examiner wish to further discuss the present response or patent application, the undersigned can be reached at (514) 345-7891.

Respectfully submitted,

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